

including that destroyed by fire, was \$18,748 25, as exhibited by the account here transmitted. What proportion of this sum was invested in the buildings now remaining may be approximated by referring to the items of the account.

John Haly, the contractor for the work, has filed with me his claim for remuneration for the work which he replaced after the fire, amounting to \$2,500. This sum has not been paid, but stands as a claim against the State. As he was in no manner to blame for the loss—the fire having communicated from adjacent buildings—he should be compensated for his actual loss, to be ascertained by your committee. I transmit herewith his claim as made out and furnished to me, with his vouchers, that you may refer the same to the appropriate committee.

Having laid before you all such matters of local concernment, and such as pertain exclusively to the jurisdiction of the State, as are deemed of importance for this special communication, your attention is finally directed to a subject which emulates the interests of the Nation as well as the State.

The restoration of the Government of the United States upon the basis fixed by the Constitution, and laws pursuant thereto, which was the legitimate result of the victory of the Union armies, and of the entire surrender of rebellion, followed by peace, is yet denied to us. The organized rebellion against the Government, which was overcome by arms, was not more hostile or less dangerous to our free form of government, than the spirit and temper of the dominant sectional majority that now denies a constitutional restoration. The armies raised by our Government were for the avowed purpose of preserving the Union as formed by the Constitution. The soldier fought to attain this object. Now that the victory is ours, and armed rebellion has ceased, we have the strange spectacle of a dominant sectional majority in Congress denying to those who rebelled the privilege of submission to the government as it exists; and to those who fought to maintain it, the fruits of their victories, and the security of the government which they fought to maintain. A new and different government is sought to be forced upon the Nation, as a condition precedent to the recognition of the existing Constitution.

The frenzy for destruction which seized upon the people of the Southern States, now that they have returned to reason, has been transferred to the North, and the same of fanaticism stir the blood of the colder North with the intense glow and heat of sectional hate of the South, and urges forward its votaries, in the fatal blindness of their passion, to the destruction of that Government which has just been so successfully and triumphantly sustained and vindicated by the valor and endurance of our soldiers. This denial is made under the pretense of love for the Union; when it is patent that nothing but a desire to perpetuate power in the hands of a sectional party prompts their action. The just balance of powers between the State and National Governments is sought to be destroyed, and the centralization of powers to be established in the Federal Government, through amendments to the Constitution, which, if successful, will destroy those rights reserved to the States and people, and which are essential to the preservation of free government.

Since your adjournment the Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to me an authenticated copy of a "joint resolution" proposing amendments to the Constitution, purporting to have been submitted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring), to the Legislature of the several States, to become part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths thereof. I now lay the same before you for your consideration, with suggestions in relation thereto, which impress me as worthy of thought.

The power to amend, alter, or change the Constitution in a free government is an inalienable right, and the mode prescribed for exercising this right is essentially conservative and anti-revolutionary. The modes prescribed by our Constitution, to which, only, amendments may be made, conserve the right, by removing all excuse for overthrowing or changing the government, either by force or insurrection. It is as revolutionary to disregard the requirements of the Constitution, in changing or amending it, under pretense of following its forms, as to overturn it by force.

The Constitution of the United States secures different modes of amendment, either of which followed, is lawful, none other is; and thus, by its increased facilities for amending, magnifies the wrong of attempting to alter or amend otherwise than as provided.

Has the "proposed" amendment been submitted according to the requirements and with the sanctions of the Constitution? If it has, we should consider and weigh the amendment proposed, and adopt or reject as our judgment may seem reduced to the welfare of our country; but if not so submitted should be promptly rejected as unworthy of further consideration.

The Constitution of the United States, article V, section 1, provides that "THE CONGRESS, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof; as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress," &c.

What is "THE CONGRESS" of which two thirds of both Houses have to concur in proposing amendments? Article 1, section 1, makes a Congress "consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 provides: 'The House of Representatives shall be composed of MEMBERS CHOSEN every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.' Section 2, § 1. THE SENATE of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

"THE CONGRESS," therefore, as defined by the Constitution, consists of a House of Representatives composed of MEMBERS CHOSEN every two years by the people of the several States, and of a Senate composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; two thirds of whom (i. e., of the MEMBERS CHOSEN of each House) must concur in submitting amendments.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not proposed to the Legislature of the several States, unless it has been passed by the vote of two thirds of

the MEMBERS CHOSEN to the Senate and House of Representatives, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

Section 5, § 2 "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide." The second paragraph gives power to punish disorder, and, by two thirds vote, expel a member.

Now, it will be observed that it requires two thirds of both Houses of "THE CONGRESS" to propose amendments; but a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A quorum is not the Senate nor House, but only a majority of either, and authorized to do business as a majority of either House could pass if all the members chosen were present and voting. Under and by virtue of the 5th section, before quoted, a majority of a majority, in doing business, has the effect and force of a concurrence of a majority of the whole. But "a quorum" of "the Congress" does not compose "the Congress," it only composes a quorum of "the Congress," with power to transact such business only as a majority of "the Congress," in full session, might do. "A quorum" is not a majority of the members present, or who are admitted to their seats, but a majority of those "chosen." All "chosen" by the people of the several States" to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate by the Legislatures thereof, must be considered as members composing "the Congress" until, for defect in "the elections, returns, or qualifications," their seats be declared vacant by the respective Houses. That they are not permitted by a majority to take the oath of office does not destroy their membership; it only prevents their full official action as members. They, by the Constitution, when chosen become members, and are entitled to vote and be counted as component members of Congress, until their disqualification and exclusion from seats has been determined by their respective Houses, and their seats declared vacant. For it must be borne in mind that it is not the oath of office or consent of a majority to their taking their seats that constitutes them "members," but they constitute "members" of the House by being "chosen" by the people, and of the "Senate" by being "chosen" by the Legislature; and they take the oath of office because they are "members," not to make them "members."

"That such was the understanding of the framers of our Constitution, is further illustrated by their providing in section 3 § 5, upon the subject of impeachment—"And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." If two-thirds of "a quorum" constitutes two-thirds of "the Senate," then the use of the word "PRESENT" is without meaning. For it being provided that a majority of either House shall constitute "a quorum to do business," if a quorum be "the Senate," then two-thirds of "a quorum" would be two-thirds of "the Senate," and the word "present" was wholly unmeaning and useless—the power being already conferred upon two-thirds of those present, if a quorum be "the Senate." The framers of the Constitution did not so understand them selves, and hence they conferred, by express terms, the extraordinary power of impeachment upon two-thirds of the members present—not requiring two-thirds of "the Senate"—but only two-thirds of a quorum, or those "present" constituting a quorum to do business.

The power to amend the organic law of the Union was more fully guarded than impeachment. It only requires two-thirds of a quorum, or those "present" constituting a quorum, to impeach; but to propose amendments to the Constitution, the power being already conferred upon two-thirds of those present, if a quorum be "the Senate." The framers of the Constitution did not so understand them selves, and hence they conferred, by express terms, the extraordinary power of impeachment upon two-thirds of the members present—not requiring two-thirds of "the Senate"—but only two-thirds of a quorum, or those "present" constituting a quorum to do business.

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If it be objected that, by this construction, contumacy or negligence upon the part of States and people in refusing to elect members would defeat the powers of Congress, the objection is met by the language of the Constitution, which constitutes the members chosen "the Congress." None are members, and to be counted as composing "the Congress," until they are chosen by the people of the several States" to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate by the respective Legislatures thereof.

The object that the withdrawal of members and refusal to attend would defeat the powers of Congress is equally untenable, because, by the provision before quoted, less, even, than a majority, is vested with power to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide; and there were attendance enforced their position would not be less formidable present than absent. Each House has power to provide the penalty of expulsion for refusal to obey the summons, and thus reduce "the Congress" to the "members chosen" and who attend in obedience to the requirements of the House. When expelled, the seat is vacated until another be "chosen" to fill the vacancy. Vacant "membership" does not exist under the Constitution.

Entertaining this view of the constitutional powers of "the Congress" to propose amendments, the amendment submitted to your consideration is not regarded as coming with the sanctions of the Constitution, and therefore should be rejected. A further consideration of amendment proposed is not deemed necessary, and objections to it in detail not required for this communication. I will only add, that were the provisions as acceptable as they are objectionable, the fact that they are not proposed in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution would be sufficient to compel their rejection; and more especially so, when they are held out as a condition precedent to admitting rights already secured by the existing Constitution.

It is idle to propose amendment to a Constitution, the existing provisions of which are held at naught by those proposing the amendments. Let them first learn to obey that which already exists before proposing amendments thereto.

In the language of my inaugural address, "a departure from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanent remedy. Kentucky has ever kept this faith. She has given her blood to maintain, and so-

force the obligations of the Constitution upon her own people of the Southern States; and will not bow faster in demanding and exacting a like obedience from others by all appropriate means at her command. We cannot consent to the overthrow and destruction of our government in the hour of its triumph. The constitutional unity of the States, and the rightful obligations it imposes, have been successfully asserted and vindicated by the valor and blood of our sons; and we will not now consent to the destruction of States, whose stars gem our national flag, and whose people are our people, whatever may have been their past errors. True alliance—now—is the only proper test of loyalty to the existing government, let this test be applied, admit or exclude whom it may.

To make the support of a proposed change in the form of government the test of loyalty to the existing constitutional government, is far more iniquitous and unjust than to make the past disloyalty a perpetual test. The former abuses and destroys manhood—the latter denies repentance and reform.

Pledges to support and maintain a government may be written on paper but they can only be given in the heart. The voluntary consent to support and maintain a government is the only true pledge. This cannot be obtained by a policy in conflict with constitutional rights, and which oppresses and abuses those from whom the pledge is exacted. A true statesmanship never yields principle to the fears of the timid, the hate of the sectional, the exactions of the covetous, nor the desires of the partisan. If these be discarded from our national councils, the wisdom of the Constitution will prevail, the hopes of the patriot revive, our discords be ended, and our security established.

I cannot close this communication without mention of the death of our late Secretary of State, Hon. E. L. Van Winkle. To me his death was the loss of a tried friend and an able counselor; to the State a faithful officer; to the world, a man of high attainments and exalted intellect. His death occurred at his residence on Wednesday, May 23d, 1866. He now rests with Kentucky's honored dead in the Frankfort Cemetery. It is not necessary that I should call upon you, who knew him and his great worth well, to bestow upon his memory suitable testimonial of respect. With you this rests to be done.

As heretofore, I shall continue to co-operate with you in every measure which may tend to advance the interests, promote the welfare, and secure the happiness of our people.

THO. E. BRANLETTE.

Governor of Kentucky.

Appeal—The Destitute South.

The very deplorable condition of many of our people in the Southern States at the present time is a matter of grave consideration. The many appeals for charity all around us, and the calls from abroad for help, have attracted our attention and secured our aid. But we desire you not to so much disregard a call that is at our very doors, and we believe, in many respects more urgent than any laid before our people. A people once blessed with all the comforts of life are now suffering for the very necessities to sustain that life. The devastations of the late war and a failure of the late crops have rendered penniless many families to supply themselves with necessary food and clothing. The heads of families being unable, from the prostration consequent upon the war and the deficient harvest, stand powerless to either sustain themselves, succor their wives or the children of their household. Old age stands helpless, and the orphan and widow with them, join in the cry of "give us bread." The life of common comforts and conveniences of life in every measure, and that which life itself requires, and God of his goodness, vouchsafes to many, where, viz: bread and raiment. Instances of destitution and suffering could be cited that would excite the sympathy of the most heartless. But we can only say, in the language of the Governor of Alabama in his letter to this commission, "that the destitution extends all over the entire States, and is truly appalling and increasing every day."

Fully alive to the necessities of prompt and energetic action, a commission has been formed, having solely in view the care and sustenance so far as lies in their power of the "Destitute South." This commission is now full and permanently organized, and is composed of the very best and most substantial of our citizens, competent in every respect to accomplish much work, and that too in an effective and satisfactory manner.

This commission has already received from the citizens of Louisville donations of money larger than ever before given for any charitable purpose. Auxiliary societies, which actributory and in conjunction with this, have been formed in the counties of Henry, Spencer, Caldwell, Trimble, and Green, and many other counties are now moving in the same direction. Let the people of every county, city, and township stir up the citizens in their vicinity to the importance of this goodly work. Let societies and organizations be formed having in view the aid and strengthening of this commission.

Arrangement have been effected with all the railroads and packets plying to and from the city to bring forward here and carry to the South all supplies free. Contributions of corn, cured meats, clothes, and money are particularly wanted. Gummy bags will be forwarded to individuals and organizations who desire to send corn.

Any information or assistance rendered on application.

Let a prosperous people respond to the cry for help, and the blessing of God will rest upon those who find in their hearts to feed the hungry and clothe the poor. "Be useful after thy power; if thou hast much, give plentifully; if thou hast little, do thy diligence to give that little, for so earnestest thou thyself a good reward in the day of necessity."

This appeal is not made only to the citizens of Kentucky but to the charitable disposed in our sister States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and all other citizens who may feel interested in this charity.

All newspapers who feel disposed will confer a favor by inserting this appeal. By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAM'L A. MILLER, Genl. Agent and Secy. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January, 1867.

KENTUCKY TO BE GARRISONED.—A proposition was made in the so-called Congress to send a military force into this State, under pretext of protecting railroads from the depredations of guerrillas. This is merely a pretext to garrison the State with Federal troops for some reason best known to Radical Congressmen and their allies in this State. Is it in anticipation of a coming election? It looks so.—Kentucky Gazette.

The Shelby Sentinel,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

JOHN T. HEARN.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23

Democratic Harmony.

It is with regret that we see manifested by politicians, a disposition to barter the entire interests of the State upon mere partisan grounds. The cause of Democracy and Conservatism in Kentucky, is in peril, not from the enemies of those principles, but from those who claim to be friends. Why this is so, can hardly be imagined, except upon the presumption, that the wild rage for office actuates those upon whom patriotism and statesmanship should have the most powerful influence. But it is a commentary upon the times, upon which we have fallen, that men whose talents and influence entitle them to leadership, are sometimes found unfit for the responsibility. They are unsafe and dangerous counselors, and their example is only fraught with evil to the State. For these general remarks we have no particular application, and hope that the history of parties in this State, may not give an application to them. But we have much reason to fear that the action of our legislators in delaying the election of United States Senator upon mere personal grounds, will subject them to the charge of neglect of public interest. Upon the great and important question of opposition to the ruinous policy of radicalism, there is no difference of opinion between those who are divided in their support of a candidate for Senator.

We hope to see our leaders set an example of patriotic action, an example that the people in the coming political canvass, will cheerfully follow and endorse. Let there be manifested a spirit of conciliation, and with the important object of preserving Kentucky free from radical domination, the Democratic party will achieve a noble victory and one that will thrill the hearts of patriots all over the land. Kentucky should proclaim in unmistakable and commanding terms her decision to uphold constitutional liberty, and to do this with sufficient effect, perfect harmony should characterize those who oppose the views of Kentucky's prejudiced and enraged enemies.

We notice that every county in this Congressional district has one or more candidates for Congress, except Shelby, yet, as we think, and without any disparagement of the other gentlemen who are candidates, the very best man in the district for the position. One of the ablest men and one of the most experienced Legislators in the State, and one upon whom the whole party could unite; we refer to W. C. Bullock, Esq. Mr. B. for the past ten years has taken no part in politics, having devoted his whole time to the practice of his profession. The district could not do better than to secure his services. Shelby county, having cast the largest vote in the district for Dugal, it would seem fair that she should be rewarded for her well-doing. We hope Mr. Bullock will consent to allow his old friends to present his name to the Convention.

Editors Arrested.

We compile the following partial list of editors who were arrested during the late war, by military authority, for opposing the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Times have changed, and a man is disloyal if he does not oppose the administration. But here is the list, compiled from the Democratic Almanac of Van Errie, Horton & Co.

O. Barlett, Pa., of the Harrisburg "Patriot and Gazette"; J. M. Foster, of the same paper; N. J. Jones, local editor of same paper; T. C. McDowell, also of the same paper; J. L. Barrall, Md., of the "Kent Conservator"; A. D. Boileau, Philadelphia, "Evening Journal"; O. C. Cane, New Jersey, of the "Somerset Messenger"; Daniel Decker, Md., of the "Hagerstown Mail"; Geo. Forrester, Ky., of the "Maysville Express"; F. D. Flanders, N. Y., of the "Franklin Gazette"; W. W. Glenn, Md., of the "Baltimore Exchange"; D. M. Gusson, Mo., of "St. Louis Evening News"; F. K. Howard, of "Baltimore Exchange"; T. W. Hall, Md., of "The South"; J. W. Keyes, Ohio, of "Circleville Watchman"; J. A. Mc Masters, N. Y., "The Freeman's Journal"; D. A. Mahony, Iowa, the "Dubuque Herald"; Rev. Dr. Mc Anally, Mo., of "St. Louis Christian Advocate"; P. G. Meek, Pa., of the "Bellefont Watchman"; Metafily & Odell, Ill., of the "Democratic Standard"; T. S. Piggott, Md., of the "South"; Penry, Cal., of the "Amador Republic"; H. A. Reeves, N. Y., of the "Republican Watchman"; D. M. Sheward, Iowa, of the "Constitutional Union"; S. S. Wills, Md., of the "South"; Geo. W. Wilson, Md., "Gazette."

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LEBANON KENTUCKIAN.—We are pleased to note considerable improvement in the management of this paper. It is enlarged and the general arrangement of it is excellent. We wish it great success.

The number of theatres burned in 1866 was nine.

Miscellaneous.

W. N. Beckham.

The following is the letter of W. N. Beckham Esq., to which we referred last week.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Jan. 8, 1867.

Messrs. Queen, Semmes, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Young kind favor, published in yesterday's impression of the Courier, inviting me to become a candidate for a seat in the next Congress from the Fourth District, was duly received. In answer, I have to offer you my sincerest thanks for this distinguished token of your partiality for me and your confidence in me. It is the more valued that it comes to me wholly unsought. Nor is it the less gratifying that it comes from my neighbors and personal friends—from those to whom I am best and most thoroughly known.

With a becoming diffidence, I trust, of my own abilities, I accept your invitation; subject, however, to the decision of a Democratic convention. With respect to my political position, I have only to say that I was an anti-war Democrat from the beginning, and while my humble opinions have not been modified by the results of the war, I bow, in good faith, to those results and am opposed to prolonging the grave where the issues if decided lie buried. We have a powerful and cruel enemy to fight, and if we are wise we will make no warfare upon each other as Democrats, but war only upon the revolutionary organization now in power, upon that party which with more than Procrustean brutality, is engaged in the unhallowed work of mutilating the constitution of our fathers—shortening here and stretching there—to make it subserve the darling object of Radical power. The South is prostrate, conquered, subjugated. There she lies, her fields desolate, her homes in ruins, her people impoverished, voiceless in the halls of the National Legislature and voiceless only in the walls of her orphan and the lamentation of her widows. There she lies Surely an object for the world's sympathy, and who will say not the world's respect. Yet what do we find? The scowl of an appeaseless vengeance still darkens the Radical brow, and the fires of hell still flame in the Radical heart. That Puritan party in the North, that Puritanized majority in Congress, flushed with conquest and drunk with blood (if need be for their ends), would shed still more and drive the iron still deeper into the soul of that brave and fallen people. It is the great primary aim, and I trust, the glorious mission of the Democratic party, to defeat the deadly purposes of this remorseless organization, and to effect its complete and final overthrow. We desire above all things to see the Southern States restored to their ancient relations. There is a brave and mighty minority at the North who deprecate and condemn the mad policy of the destructives at Washington, and sustain the President in the heroic stand he has taken; who would see the Southern States once again in co-equal numbers of the Federal Union; who would forget their past, its errors and its horrors; who would lift the prostrate form of that fallen South and help her in the great work of rehabilitation; who would enable her to rise, re-emerge from her fall, and tread the unfolding future with the queenly step of happier days, graced and crowned, along with the North, with all the accumulated glories of a common past? With this gallant party we must strike hands. With them we must co-operate—for in them is our only hope. The reason of the people must return. This mighty minority must grow into an overwhelming majority. In this, I repeat, is our only hope, and if this we may bid adieu to domestic liberty for our day and generation. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that if I shall suit the pleasure of the people of the district to elect me to a seat in the next Congress, I shall esteem it a proud distinction, and shall do all that in me lies to promote their weal, and preserve whatever is left to us of our great inheritance of constitutional liberty. Once more assuring you, gentlemen, that I am profoundly sensible of your kindness. I remain

Your obliged and ob't servant,

W. N. BECKHAM.

Articles of Impeachment.

The following are the charges brought against the President and upon which it is proposed to impeach him:

First—Immediately upon entering upon the duties of his office, without consultation with the law-making power, he legislated for the Southern States in the most autocratic manner.

Second—Assuming power which Congress only can exercise, and laying down laws for whole sections of country; in fact making and unmaking statutes for the people of United States.

Third—Assuming to decide who are and who are not the citizens of the United States, and excluding loyal men from the right of suffrage.

Fourth—Authorizing unpardoned rebels to exercise the same right.

Fifth—Handing over rebel States to disloyal men, and putting loyal men under their tyrannical sway.

Sixth—Elevating rebels who had fought to destroy the Union, and putting down loyal men who had fought to preserve it.

Seventh—Appointing men Governors of States whose hands were yet red with the blood of slaughtered Union citizens and soldiers.

Eighth—For letting loose rebels in New Orleans upon a loyal and peaceable assembly of loyal men, resulting in a massacre such as froze the heart of the North with horror and dismay, and caused every loyal Southern heart to utterly despair of the country.

Ninth—For afterwards shaking the bloody hands of those murderers in the re-ception room of the Presidential mansion, while he complimented them upon the manner in which they had executed his programme for whipping out loyalty at the South.

Tenth—For denouncing this body as a usurpation.

Eleventh—Not satisfied with exciting the passions of the mob against the lawful authority of Congress, through the press, by the fulmination of himself and satellites, but descending to a degree of slang oratory in this and other cities, and delivering harangues calculated not only to excite breaches of the peace, but a revolution of the Government itself.

Twelfth—On pretense of laying the cornerstone of a monument to a deceased statesman, repeating those harangues at every point on his route; the only object of which was to bring the Congress of the United States into contempt and derision.

The first proclamation for a thanksgiving in Connecticut was issued in 1644, and was a model of brevity, as follows: "It is Ordered there shall be a public day of thanksgiving through this Jurisdiction upon Wednesday com forthnight."

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Local Items.

WHAT
U. O.

The above enigma signifies, hand over what you owe. Further information furnished upon application at this Office.

Nothing of interest has transpired either in Congress or the Legislature for several days.

We are compelled to omit several communications and other articles of interest, all of which will appear in course of time.

A fire at Frankfort last Thursday night destroyed John Neal's livery stable and some public buildings; the entire loss being about \$20,000.

A petition has been presented by forty-five citizens of Shelby county, to the State Legislature asking the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation of Texas cattle.

Elder Geo. G. Mullins will preach in the Christian Church Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock.

Subject. The Son of Man vindicated, as the Son of God!

RARE CHANCE.—From their advertisement it will be seen that Jones & Smith are offering their entire stock of Dry Goods at, and under cost. Their stock of Boots and Shoes will be sold regardless of cost. Call and get bargains.

A SHELBYVILLE.—It is probably not generally known by our citizens that Ben Wood, the renowned editor and politician, first saw the light of this lower world in Shelbyville. Such, however, is the statement of a recent New York correspondent of the Louisville Democrat. We hope that Mr. Wood will not do anything that will bring discredit upon his birth-place.

No HUMORS.—Those who doubt the ability of Dr. Stivers to extract teeth without pain, if there are any such, should remember that the use of Oxide, or Laughing Gas is becoming quite common in other States, and it is destined to supersede entirely the old mode by which a person suffers such excruciating pain. As we said before, "we've been there," and we know.

THE TENNESSEE ALMANAC FOR 1867.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this excellent almanac, whose merits are so well known and appreciated. It contains the election returns of all the States for the past year; a list of members of Congress, of foreign ministers, an abstract of the laws of the last session, and much other valuable information, difficult elsewhere to obtain. Price, twenty cents.

MASONIC.—We will publish in our next issue, the eloquent and able address of Rev. B. F. Hungerford, delivered before the Order in Shelbyville, at the recent Masonic Celebration. The information it contains, and the noble truths inculcated, will make it a document well worth preservation and an extensive circulation, and we would be pleased to receive orders for copies of the paper containing the address, from Masons, and from Masonic Lodges.

THE HOME MONTHLY.—Nashville Tennessee. The January number of this Magazine is the best yet issued and gives promise of a successful future.

The Home Monthly is devoted to literature and religion, and is doing a good work. We hope it may continue to prosper. A thrilling Christmas story opens the present number, and all the articles are of high order and in excellent taste.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—We owe an apology to the patrons of our Job Office which we here make. For several weeks we have been so crowded with job printing that it has been impossible to get all work out "on time," and to facilitate business, we have purchased a faster press than the one we have been using, and in the future, we will be able to do everything in the printing line with dispatch. Having one of the best job printers in the country, in charge of this department, and with our two presses we are prepared to do our work with speed and as neat as can be done in any county in the State. We here return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended us, and solicit a continuance of custom. Our facilities are now unsurpassed.

After writing the paragraph in reference to the claims of W. C. Bullock, Esq., for Congress in this District, we noticed in the correspondence of the Louisville Democrat the following just tribute to J. W. Davis, Esq., our representative in the Legislature, and the law partner of Mr. Bullock.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS.
Within the past few days we have frequently heard the friends of this gentleman discussing the propriety of urging him to become a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District. He is at present Representative from Shelby in the House of Representatives, and is one of the most efficient members of the Judiciary Committee and of the House. He is a lawyer of fine attainments, though comparatively a young man; is watchful and industrious as a legislator; courteous and highly esteemed as a gentleman, and possesses all the qualities of mind and heart, together with those political sentiments which the emergencies of the times require to be embodied in our representatives at the nation's capital.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided that Philip Tompsett has been, now is and will be, till the next annual election, in April, the Mayor of Louisville, vice Lithgow, whom the Board of Aldermen defeated. When the news of this decision was received in Louisville, quite a sensation was created.

Rev. Stuart Robinson is recommended as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Paris Kentuckian.

News Summary.

The number of deaths in New York during 1866 was 26,844.

There have been 1,000 divorces in Massachusetts during the last six years.

The American Bible Society printed last year 1,119,256 copies of the Scriptures.

It is stated that the President and his family worship at a Methodist Episcopal church.

A newspaper published in Oil city calls one of its contemporaries "the skunk of Titusville."

A sweet thing on ice—teaching a sweet sixteen-year-old bundle of calico how to skate.

The increase of crime in some portions of the country is really appalling.

The King of Prussia is said to be exceedingly jealous of Bismarck.

A conscience stricken down-easter recently sent Uncle Sam a \$20 gold piece.

Maine dispatched two hundred and sixty-five bears last year.

The people of Illinois are going to hold an "autismopolis Convention."

A number of ladies in Lowell were arrested the other evening for forging lecture tickets.

General Grant has won his St. Louis law-suit to get pay for a farm.

CIVILIZED men drinks \$200,000,000 worth of Champagne every year.

GREEK and Turkey are going to war.

May the Turkey have a good dressing.

A NEBRASKA in Austin, Texas, has sued a white man for breach of promise.

GEORGIA has seventy-eight manufactures of cotton, calico and woolen goods.

A WHITE man in Nashville was fined \$50 for thrusting himself into a negro ball.

Ristori has thus far pocketed a round \$1,000,000 in America.

The Pope has sent a great number of jewels, &c., to be deposited in the Parisian Banks.

A young lady skating professor is paid \$200 per week in Pittsburgh.

Terre Haute receives coal from eight different mines, within four miles of the city.

Captain Rogers, who made the first passage across the Atlantic in a steamship, is still living.

A man in France was fined \$100 for speaking disrespectfully in stage coach of the Emperor.

Bismarck's health and position are both very shaky. He has gone to the south of France to benefit both.

New York city is being visited by one of the fiercest snow storms known there for years.

They have a dog in Rochester which picks up lost money in the street and brings it to his owner.

Maximilian has ordered the establishment of a national lottery, designed to improve his credit.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of America has eighty-two Bishops, of whom forty-three survive.

The Michigan fisheries furnish from seventy-five to one hundred thousand barrels of fish per annum, worth about \$4,500,000.

A Western justice of the peace lately horrified a bridal couple, whom he was to unite, by coming to the house on a hearse.

By act of Congress firing of fire-crackers will be against the law next Fourth of July. The Portland fire induced this Congressional action.

Ex-Governor Wickliff, of our State, who is now 78 years old, is in Baltimore under care of a physician for the cure of total blindness.

Athief in Chicago stole \$900 and was let out on bail of five hundred, being a clear gain of four hundred dollars to the thief.

The London Times of January 9th concludes that the proposed impeachment of the President Johnson foreshadows a revolution in the United States, and points out the danger of such a proceeding.

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who is now in Washington, deprecates the impeachment movement as the most unfortunate measure his party could sustain.

The Louisville Courier, having the largest circulation in the city limits, the Postmaster has awarded to it the printing of the list of unclaimed letters for the year 1867.

The New York Anti-Slavery Standard took new work warmly advocates the impeachment of the President, believes it will soon take place, and declares that the Republican Congress, notwithstanding its overwhelming majority, will, without impeachment, be baffled in its most important legislation.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—SOUTHERN DESTINATION.—Joseph S. Nason, of the firm of Lewis, Nason & Co., St. Louis, has recently made a tour of the cotton States, and communicates to the St. Louis Republican his views as to the cotton supply of 1868. He thinks the yield will not exceed 1,400,000 bales, which he apportions among the States as follows:

North Carolina, 100,000; Georgia and Alabama, 325,000; South Carolina, 120,000; Mississippi and Louisiana, 300,000; Arkansas, 150,000; Florida, 50,000; Tennessee, 125,000; Texas, 175,000; other States, 50,000.

Reasons are given in detail for this conclusion. In concluding his letter, Mr. Nason, speaking of the pecuniary condition of the people says:

"In almost all the country through which I passed, want and destitution existed, and the general cry was: How shall we sustain ourselves during the winter? The question was repeatedly put to me, why could not your merchants of the West send us corn and pork to supply our actual necessities? And we will in return mortgage our plantations, property, and all we possess, to secure them from loss."

We hope the picture of Southern destitution is not quite so dark as it is painted by Mr. Nason.

A. H. Lee, of Randolph Co., Ill., is the lucky man who drew the opera house, at Chicago last Monday.

Miscellaneous.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

From the following abstract of the decisions of the Supreme Court, made public on the 14th, it will be seen that this high tribunal has again given cause of grief to the radicals. The infamous Missouri test oath to ministers of the Gospel, has been pronounced unconstitutional.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.

Associate Justice Field, to-day, delivered an opinion in the United States Supreme Court in Missouri, it the test oath case.—John Aluminus, a Roman Catholic Priest, who was indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, being plaintiff in error. The Court decides the oath in his case unconstitutional, lying in the nature of punishment without trial, and in its character *ex post facto*, and as a bill of attainder, the judgment of the Courts below is reversed, with directions that the plaintiff shall depart without delay.

THE UNITED STATES TEST OATH.

Associate Justice Field also delivered the opinion of the Court in the *ex parte* case of Garland and Marr, who, taking part in the rebellion, ask to be readmitted to practice. The Court held that, as the statute imposes a punishment which may not have imposed at the time the offense was committed, it is in its nature *ex post facto* law. Attorneys are not officers of Courts, and hold their offices during good behavior. The Court is not the register of edicts of any other power. The application obtained a pardon from the President, which relieves them from the consequences of their offenses and makes the citizen, in the eye of the law, what he was before the offense was committed. Congress cannot limit the prerogative of mercy. It cannot be fettered by legislative restriction. It followed that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted, and, also the prayer of Mr. Marr. The rule which requires attorneys to take the test oath must be repealed.

Associate Justice Miller for himself, the Chief Justice, and his Associates Swayne and Davis, read a dissenting opinion, maintaining that pardon from the President, which relieves them from the consequences of their offenses and makes the citizen, in the eye of the law, what he was before the offense was committed. Congress cannot limit the prerogative of mercy. It cannot be fettered by legislative restriction. It followed that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted, and, also the prayer of Mr. Marr. The rule which requires attorneys to take the test oath must be repealed.

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Miscellaneous.

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.

GRATEFUL for the generous patronage received and desiring more widely to disseminate the natural benefits resulting from a well conducted and solidly patronized establishment, would respectfully inform all the people of the county and town that from a new facility, means and knowledge, they are more abundantly willing now than ever before to furnish them the very best goods at the very LOWEST PRICES.

AS DRUGGISTS,

Our former experience together with the rare, attention and promptness which we shall devote to the interests of our business, we intend shall make our house second to none in the State.

OUR JEWELRY,

Purchased from the most reliable New York houses, selected with the strictest attention to quality, elegance and beauty. Sold by us at prices lower than by any house in the State. We cannot fail to please those who favor us with their patronage.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Oil, Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Sprays & Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Always the Very Best Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Face Cosmetics.

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Bibles, Poems, Stationery, Juvenile Works, Photograph Albums, Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Portfolios, Satchels, Purses, Pocket Books, Toilet Sets, Watch Stands, Card Cases, Satchels, Purses, Parian, Bohemian, China and Java

FANCY GOODS.

TOYS; Of all Descriptions.

ASSORTMENTS

Scissors, Razors, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, and Holland, Table Oil Cloth, Picture Frames, Spectacles, Tea Trays, and WATERS.

VERY BEST COAL OIL.

AT LOWEST PRICE.

We shall continue to furnish here and better goods, at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere, and in all cases and in every case and in every branch of our business, in price, in quality, and in our representations, we shall endeavor to deserve continued patronage.

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.

dec 19, 1866

Miscellaneous.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CARSON'S

BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.

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This department is so completely arranged that we actually buy and sell, ship and receive, representatives of goods of every kind, making the transfer, payment, entry in books, &c., the same as in the transactions of commercial men.

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FOR SALE.

THE STILLION RICHELIEU, bred by Danlage Richlieu, he by Membrino Chief. This Stallion will be sold cheap. Also for sale, a good Jack, six years old, 14 hands high. W. S. HELM.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF STOVES

GRATES

J. S. & H. H. CHURCHILL'S.

TIN ROOFING

GUTTERING

J. S. & H. H. CHURCHILL.

Nov. 21-ly.

NEW FIRM.

KRUEGER & CRAPSTER, Manufacturers and Dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At rs. Clay's Old Stand, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WE have formed a co-partnership in the above business, and are receiving and will keep on hand a Large and Superior Stock of BOOTS and SHOES. Our Stock of Eastern Work is selected with great care, and will give satisfaction. We would call especially attention to our Stock of

CUSTOM MADE WORK.

Which is of the Best Material, and made by competent workmen. We solicit a share of public patronage, feeling assured that we can give entire satisfaction in making, fit, and style. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell at LOW PRICES. All goods, bought in the State, shipped will be repaired without charge. Sept 26, 1866. JAMES WRIGHT, M. W. OGLESBY.

EDRINGTON & DECOT.

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTERS, Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, Gilding and Marbling, of all Descriptions.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. S. McKendrick & A. M. Walder has this day by mutual consent, been dissolved. Persons indebted to the firm will settle up their accounts in the hands of J. S. McKendrick, who will settle up the business of the firm. Jan. 16th - 3c. J. S. MCKENDRICK, A. M. WALDER.

PIANO FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale a superior SECOND HAND PIANO, which any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine. It can be seen at Mrs. Redding's in Shelbyville. nov 26. GEO. C. SLAUGHTER.

Miscellaneous.

J. LAYSON & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WE keep always on hand a Large Assortment of METAL, WOODEN, and BRASS, FUNERAL CASKETS AND CASES, of all the improved patterns. From our extensive stock, we can furnish you with a casket, never been able to furnish them before. Also a variety of Wooden Coffins, ready made. We are well prepared with horses to remove

We also keep on hand an Assortment of Bedsteads, Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, and a variety of other articles in the same line. Shop and Warehouses on Main street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

DR. YATES.

STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

103 Second Street, between Market & Jefferson, LOUISVILLE KY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE, Free of Charge, when the patient has artificial teeth in place. Dr. Yates is prepared to extract teeth without the use of any form of ANESTHETIC, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and the patient feels no pain. It is perfectly harmless, and is recommended by physicians for people in poor health. It leaves no effort, and the patient is able to return home in a few minutes after the operation is over.

The Best Quality of Teeth on Vulcanite Rubber, upper or lower sets, \$20. And all Dental Work on half the usual price charged by other Dentists. Teeth inserted in gold or silver as cheaply as low. Teeth filled with silver, \$1. Gold, \$2. Teeth extracted without pain by a new process for \$10.00. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Call and examine specimens.

POLAND'S Magic Bilious Powders.

THIS PREPARATION is the discovery of the Rev. J. W. Poland, formerly the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Goffstown, N. H., and a man deeply beloved by that denomination throughout New England. He was obliged to leave the pulpit and study medicine to save his own life, and his Magic Powders are one of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times. It is THE GREAT LIVER AND BILIOUS REMEDY! Which completely throws in

